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"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 48

## CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1852.

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES. THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852

Lands, to whom was referred the bill from the House further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its ppssage.

Mr. U., from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 303) appropriating land scrip in full and final satisfaction for Virginia military land warrants, reported back the same, with amendments, and asked that the amendments, and the report accompanying them, might be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah, Georgia, praying that the side of the old Oglethorpe barracks may be granted to the city as a parade ground for the volunteer corps, reported a joint resolution for surrendering the site of the old Oglethorpe barracks to the city of Savannah, Georgia; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. D. said: I will ask the consideration of this resolution now, Mr. President. The object of it is merely to cede to the city of Savannah this site, which has been abandoned by the government for twenty-odd years. What is called the old Oglethorpe barracks, adjoining the city of Savannah, contains only two acres of land, and was abandoned in consequence of the great sickness at that locality; and the barracks were removed within the city—the city having given the United States government nine thousand feet of land in the centre of the city for that purpose. As this has not been used for a great many years, there can be no objection to its being conveyed to the city of Savannah for a parade ground. Unanimous consent being given, the joint resolution was read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole. No amendment being made, it was reported to the Senate and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. WADE asked that the bill (S. 215) to authorize

usiness, upon which the yeas and nays have been or-

Mr. GEYER. The question, I believe, was upon cor

ailroads in said State, it was agreed to.

FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

BANKER.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

ATERNOON SESSION.

At five o'clock the convention was called to order.
The PRESIDENT stated the first business is order to be the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the Chair called pron the committee to say if they were ready to make their report.

No response was made to that call.

Mr. McRAE, of North Carolina. I rise to make a personal explanation, or rather to state some evils, which some of my colleagues and myself—delegates from North Carolina—have come to complain of. We have been recognised heretofore as members of this convention by the officers at the door. We this morning were unable to obtain tickets; we have searched in vain to day for the proper source from which such tickets on the sum of my colleagues comes to the wery doorkeeper who is now standing them. But upon the second efforts or obtain admission here. I came to the door with one of the tickets of other delegates that whe could obtain admission here. I came to the door with one of my colleagues with remaining the personal value of Arrangements and the citizens of Baltimore. I hope that these things may not occur again. My colleague to this body. Now, if that is the manner in which the delegates to this convention are to be treated, I shall take back all I said yesterday with regard to the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of Baltimore. I hope that these things may not occur again. My colleagues and myself have just ground of complaint; we have been treated with insolence and tolence—and that, too, in the full knowledge that we were delegates.

Mr. GALLAGHER, (chairman Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of Baltimore. I hope that these things may not occur again. My colleagues and myself have just ground of complaint; we have been iterated with insolence and tolence—and that, too, in the full knowledge that we were delegates.

Mr. GACLAGHER, (chairman Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of Baltimore. I hope that these gentlemen ha

Mr. GALLACHER. Tou said you were mainted by him.

Mr. McRAE. I said no such thing. So far from complaining of Mr. White, I tender him my most suncert thanks for passing me up here by his kind assistance this morning. I came up with him in the presence of the doorkeeper of this convention; my name was introduced to him, and he had an opportunity to notice me so as to recognise me again. Yet when I came up again—when one of my colleagues, with his own ticket in his hand, certified that I was a member of this convention, I was refused admittance into this hall. Now, I ask the convention to take some action on this matter, that it may not occur again. ot occur again.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the gen

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the gen-tleman that, so far as the action of the Chair is concerned, the evil of which he complains shall be remedied. Mr. HALLETT. I would state, in reference to this matter, that last evening this convention charged me with arrangements in regard to this hall. Will the conven-tion have the kindness to give me a few moments' atten-tion while I explain this matter to them.

tion have the kindness to give me a few moments' attention while I explain this matter to them?

Cries of "Leave, leave!"
No objection being made.

Mr. HALLET I proceeded. The Committee of Arrangements were instructed to cause tickets to be issued to the delegates of this convention only, and we were intrusted with the carrying out of that order. The vote of the convention was, that we should enforce the reder to the delegates of this convention only, and we were intrusted with the carrying out of that order. The vote of the convention was, that we should enforce that order so that none but delegates entitled to seats upon this floor should be admitted, in the hope that we might thus make sufficient arrangements to have our business here proceed regularly and orderly. In pursuance of that order, the committee sat till 12 o'clock last night making their arrangements. They caused tickets to be issued for the admission of all delegates, and gave notice to the member from each State who was on the Committee on Credentials, that if he would call at Mr. White's office, in the front portion of this building, Mr. W. would deliver to him the tickets for his delegation. Mr. White has accordingly delivered to the chairman of each delegation, or to gentlemen purporting to be such—ard I have no doubt that they were such chairmen—tickets for all his delegation, and for which be as chairman of that delegation gave his receipt. Tickets were in this way issued for all the members that these chairmen claimed to be entitled by seats upon this floor, and it was therefore enjoined upon the doorkeeper in this, the south end of the building, to admit none who had not one of these tickets; otherwise we should be overwhelmed by the persons assembled here.

We assembled here this morning under that arrangement. The president's chair had been changed to a position upon the side of the platform here, and seats were given to delegates—some upon the platform, and others upon the floor below. That arrangement failed to give satisfaction to all, and since we met this morning another arrangement has been made. We have now come down to a stronger and soors substantial platform, and have accordingly come down upon the floor altogether, leaving the platform raised here entirely unoccupied; assigning seats to members upon the floor to the number claimed by each chairman of each delegation to be entitled to seats here, and also to all others holding such



invited to attend, and to other persons, as the convention

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the public domain belongs to the people of the United States, and that Congress has the power to dispose of it for the benefit of the people; and we therefore believe that it would be conducive to the common welfare of the nation and the interest of the government, that limited portions of the public lands should be allotted to every actual settler upon them, to be inalienably enjoyed.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Indiana. I think that the position loccupy in reference to this subject will not be misconstrued when 1 make the motion to lay this resolution upon the table.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that, according to the rule adopted this morning, all resolutions that are offered must go to the Committee on Resolutions,

that are offered must go to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

The resolution was accordingly referred.

Mr. NABERS, of Mississippi. I have a resolution, which I desire to offer in order to test the sense of the convention. I offer it now, and ask to have it read and acted upon at once.

Resolved, That this convention will not go into the no mation of candidates for President and Vice President un-the platform of the party is laid down. [Cheers.]

The PRESIDENT. This resolution, under a previous decision of the Chair, and in accordance with the action of the convention, must go to the Committee on Resolu-

Chair. The resolution adopted this morning will be read f desired. In addition, debate is precluded. Mr. NABERS. I do not desire to debate the resolution

Mr. NABERS. I do not desire to debate the resolution I have offered. I did think I would appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The resolution adopted this morning was then read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be ap-

party shall be referred upon presentation, without debate.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Alabama. With all due deference to the decision of the Chair, I would suggest that, according to the resolution just read, which was adopted, those resolutions alone which relate to matters connected with the principles of the democratic party are to be referred to said Committee on Resolutions. But the resolution of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Names] is one which relates simply to the order of business, and seems to me not to be included within the effect of that rule. It surely could not have been intended by the mover of the resolution in relation to the Committee on Resolutions, or by the convention in adopting that resolution, to have all resolutions in reference to every subject referred to that committee.

our votes I think it improper, and not right, that any other member of the delegation should submit any other matter, apparently coming from them, until he can do it by their authority.

Mr. NABERS (leave being granted) said: I was not aware, Mr. President, that in becoming a member of this convention I lost my individuality. I did not know that I ceased to be a man. I never thought of asking of my own delegation, or of any other delegation, whether I had a right to introduce a resolution into this body or not. I do not emphatically disavow any such control of delegations over members upon this floor. Other members have the right to introduce resolutions which I may consider improper, without consulting me. At the time that the senator from Louisiana obtained the floor, I was about to move a postponement of the resolution, that the Mississispic delegation might have time to consult upon it. That opportunity was not awarded me, and therefore this matter was unexplained.

One remark fell from the very distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Societ] to which I will refer. He deprecates the introduction of this resolution; and for what? Because he claims that the democratic party should be united in order to be prosperous in the coming contest. What is the democratic party, sin? What has it ever claimed to be? It claims to be a party ready to act upon principles, I would ask if this resolution is entirely consistent with the high and proud claim which has always been made by the democratic party—the claim that it is prepared as a party to sacrifice everything for principles, nothing for men? How can the gentleman escape from the dilemma which this creates? The only difference between his view and my own seems to be this: He desires to make the candidates upon it. We are obliged to make a platform, as well as to nominate a candidate for the presidency. What is the difference? You must either erect your piaffor before you make your nominations or after. I do not desire to detain the convention upon this matter, a

Mr. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, renewed the resolution.

Mr. WISE (by leave) said: Mr. President, I have no speech to make; but I do wish to say that I regret very deeply not to concur with the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana; and in some remarks, briefly to be made, I will state, with great deference to the gentleman, why I concur not with his position, much less with the reasons he has assigned for it. What, sir, is the test to the nomination? Principles. And, sir, the principles of the different delegations of the different States have preceded the nomination of every delegation from every State. It is so, sir, that if we undertake to establish a platform of principles, the democratic party will sever? God forbid it. [Cheers.] I dissent from the conclusion that we cannot adopt—that we cannot conclude upon a platform

this question, it is of the utmost importance that the convention should understand what is the nature of the resolution; and I propose, in a few remarks, to submit to the convention what I think should induce them to vote down this resolution.

Mr. HALL, of Missouri, raised the question of order, Mr. HALL, of Missouri, raised the question of order,

so holding each relations to this consention as will amble the mean to show, will again that has make we have been the model of the control o

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

selection of men without any platform. And yet it is proposed that we should do now that very thing. Sir, it hink that if we should nominate candidates without laying down our platform of principles, we should be disgraced. (Cheers, I believe that we should be beaten in the approaching contest if we had such a nominee. The gentleman from Louisiana fears lest agitation should grow out of the construction of a platform. Does not the gentleman know that every one of the candidates named has recently been catechised upon the very quastion of Compromise and of slavery—the only question likely to prouce agitation? How it is possible, then, that the erection of the platform should create more agitation in this body? I am for making a platform and unfurling our flag to the breeze.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield the floor for an explanation? While I am opposed to this resolution, I would not have the gentleman to understand me, or those with whom I act upon this question, as being opposed to the erection of a platform. On the contrary, we are in favor of it, but do not want to change our usual policy of first nominating our candidates.

Mr. ROBINSON. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLOYD] said as plainly as he could say it, that we came here not to make a platform, but to nominate a President. I am of opinion that it is better to erect our platform now rather than to wait until afterwards; and I am happy to know that the State of Indiana is in favor of this plan.

Mr. SOULE (by leave) said: I thank the convention twin the the state of Indiana is in favor of this plan.

Mr. SOULE (by leave) said: I thank the convention exacting me a moment, in order that I may avoid the construction which has been placed upon the argument presented not only by my humble self, but by the distinguished gentleman who did me the honor to tender me the assistance of his noble heart and of his noble intellect. It would seem, Mr. President, from the lips of the gentleman from Virginia, for whom I pride myself in profes erect it again—it so be that we be faithful to the teachings that will warn us against erecting it upon an unsound foundation. There can be no mistake about the meaning of those who, like the honorable gentleman from Virginia and myself, desire to delay the erection of this platform. We do not belong, Mr. President, to that class of politicians who shrink, under any circumstances, from a declaration of principles. [Applause.] We shall be found bold when the question comes before us. I am afraid, indeed, aithough we are now taunted with attempting to delay or to defeat the erection of the platform, that when the time comes some gentlemen may find that we want to erect it rather too high to the skies.

But, sir, let us away with all reteoric, with all artifices of language, and let us come to the tangible question before us. I ask now—and my question goes to the conscience and the heart of every member of the seavention—are we ready now to speak on that all-important question without prejudice, without preconceived opinions? Have we no objects to be carried out? nothing to be obtained? no ambition to be fostered? no purposes to be advanced? Answer me: is this the moment for you

cannot adopt—that we cannot conclude upon a platform of principles. Are they not straday the cardinal principles of democracy—at least accorded in? They are, and by the nation. And, sir, permit me to say that there is more likely to be mischief done by not laying down your standard of principles first, than by not adopting your candidate first. If there be not a conflict between individual delegates here—between the different delegations—it may be that there is to be a conflict as to principles; if not as to administrative principles of the government. Before a nomination, sir, these differences may be reconciled, in order to make the various principles of the delegations conform to the various principles of the delegations; but the moment you have got our votes, the moment the nomination is made, then way with the principles; for what regard will be had to them? [Applause.]

I ask, sir, if it is not best at once to set principles before men, instead of men before principles. Shall the principles be made to conform to the principles be made to conform to the principles. The faith of the democratic party is established, not only in the detail but in the aggregate. The convention of the State of Virginia had no difficulty yesterday to content the principles of the State of Virginia had no difficulty yesterday to content the principles of the feeting our stable because it will be too late when the nomine who would be made to conform to the principles. The faith of the democratic party is established, not only in the detail but in the aggregate. The convention of the State of Virginia had no difficulty yesterday to content the principles are faith in reaffirming it. She has office in the gift of any people, and that we cannot take the conformation of the State of Virginia had no difficulty yesterday to content the principles and the principles of the feet of the principles of the feet of the principles of the principles of the principles of the principles be made to conform to the principles of the principles be ma

Thirty-Second Congress-First Session

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. President, as that information is

and. HUNTER. Mr. President, as that information is an answer to a resolution introduced by the senator from Pexas, [Mr. Rusk.] who is now absent, I move that for he present it lie upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDEN F pro tem. also laid before the Senate report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in ompliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 25th lt. information with regard to the best plan for the improvement of the flats in Lake St. Clair, Michigan; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. FELCH, it was redered to lie upon the table, and to be printed for the use of the Senate.

ordered to lie upon the table, and to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. also laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the removal of the wreck of the United States steam frigate Missouri from the bay of Gibraltar, in which it is stated that the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for that purpose by the last Congress, and that the work has been completed in the most satisfactory manner for the sum of \$50,000. The report was read; and, on motion by Mr. HUNTER, it was ordered to lie upon the table, and to be printed for the use of the Senate.

the use of the Senate.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

The PRESICAN I pro tem. submitted two petitions of citizens of South Wheeling, Virginia, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition of citizens of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, may become a law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HALE, Mr. President, I hold in my hand the petition of Jonathan Dennis, jr., who represents that he is an agent in this city for inventors in procuring patents; and he states that there is no provision made by which appeals from the Commissioner of Patents may be tried during the sickness or disability of the chief justice of the District of Columbia. He informs me that the act which has recently been passed by both houses of Congress, and which has become a law, conferring the judicial power exercised by the chief justice, in his sickness, upon other judges, does not relate to the special jurisdiction which he possesses under the patent laws; and that there is now literally no tribunal for that purpose. I hope it will be received, and, without reading, that it will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. Mr. President, I have also received a petition, numerously signed, from citizens of Cheming county, New York, who say that they are opposed to the fugitive-slave law, and wish that it might be repealed. They say they regard it as inhuman, tyrannical, and cruel—a disgrace to the age in which we live, to the administration that originated it, and oppressive in the sight of God; and that they shall never cease to avail themselves of all constitutional means for its annihilation. I suppose it is not unbecoming in the Senate

The memorial was accounted.

It is upon the table.

Mr. SEWARD presented twenty-four petitions of citizens of various parts of the State of New York, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States 150 acres of land, may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on

become a law: which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CHASE fresented nine petitions of citizens of Ohio, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States 160 acres of land, may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I have been requested to present the petition of Marshall P. Wilder and several others, presidents of agricultural societies in the Commonwalth of Massachusetts, many of them distinguished for their knowledge of the sciences of agriculture and horticulture. They represent that they believe the public interest would be greatly promoted by the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, and by the establishment, also, of other institutions where that could be studied as a science. I hope it will be received, and, without reading, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CASS weesenged three metitions of citizens of the

BANKER,

(opposite Transfer of the Committee on Agriculture.

c. CASS presented three petitions of citizens of the of Michigan, praying that the bill commonly known homestead bill may become a law; which were resolution of notes and drafts for his correspond to the Committee on Public Lands.

SUMNER presented aspen particular to the Committee on Public Lands.

state of Michigan, praying that the bill commonly known as the homestead bill may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SUMNER presented seven petitions of citizens of Massactusetts, praying that the bill commonly known as the homestead bill may become a law; which were reterred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WADE presented seventeen petitions of citizens of the State of Ohno, praying that the bill commonly known as the homestead bill may become a law; which were reterred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DAWSON presented a petition of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah, Georgia, praying that the site of the old Oziethorpe barracks may be granted to the city as a parade ground for the voluntager corps; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DPHAM presented a petition of citizens of the State of Vermont, praying that the bill now panding before Cangress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 150 acres of land, may become a law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DODGE, of lows, presented a memorial of citizens of the city and county of St. Louis, praying that a certain for Lands.

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Mr. DODGE, of lows, presented a memorial of citizens of the city and county of St. Louis, praying that it certain for the city of house tribes, may be disposed of by the United States agreeably to the original industions of that triarty; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PODGE, of lows, presented the memorial of citizens of the city and county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the city of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Polose, the county of Washington, who is the proper officer to fornish which was referred to the Committee on the city of the county of Washington, and Thur

Mr. BRODHEAD gave paties that he should to mortow, or on some early day to reafter, and leave to introduce a bill to provide for the workmen on the two wings of the Capital purpose the suspension of the work.

Mr. JONES, of lowa, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (5, 57) for the relief of Thomas Flanagan, reported back the same, with an amendment, and recommended its masage. Mr. J. said: hope the Senste will take up thill bill now and pass it. This man is very old and latern; and I would have no objection to its lying over unit Friday, the regular private-bill day, but his necessities are great, and he is actually suffering for want of food. A bill has passed the Honas twice for his relief, and I hope we shall pass this lo-day.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Co

Mr. WADE asked that the bill (S. 215) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the right of way to the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and to the Cleveland, Paineaville, and Ashtabula Railroad Companies, through certain lands therein mentioned, might be taken up.

No objection was made, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of said bill as in committee of the whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands, with amendments; and the question being taken upon the amendments of the committee, they were agreed to.

No further amendment being made, the bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I desire that the bill in reference to railroads in the State of Missouri, which was laid over on Monday last through my suggestion, may be taken up. I desire, by unanimous consent, to withdraw the call for the yeas and nays upon that bill.

The PRESIDENT. The bill comes up as unfinished the property of the president of the president

Mr. GEYER. The question, I believe, was upon concurring in the amendment of the House.

The PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays having been desired upon that question, and ordered by one fifth of the senators present, the call cannot be withdrawn except by unanimous consent. If there is no objection, the call for yeas and nays will be considered as withdrawn. No objection was made.

The question being then taken upon concurring in the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3) granting the right of way to the State of Missouri and a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, it was agreed to.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Assistant Teacher Wanted Immediately.

THE Principal of the Warrenton (N. C.) Male Academy wishes employ forthwith an assistant teacher who is qualified to teach the warrous English branches and the lower mathematics. He may be a supplementation of the best of the principal of the principal and the supplements must be made immediately, and if by letter, post pair to the Principal.

Pel 10—diff